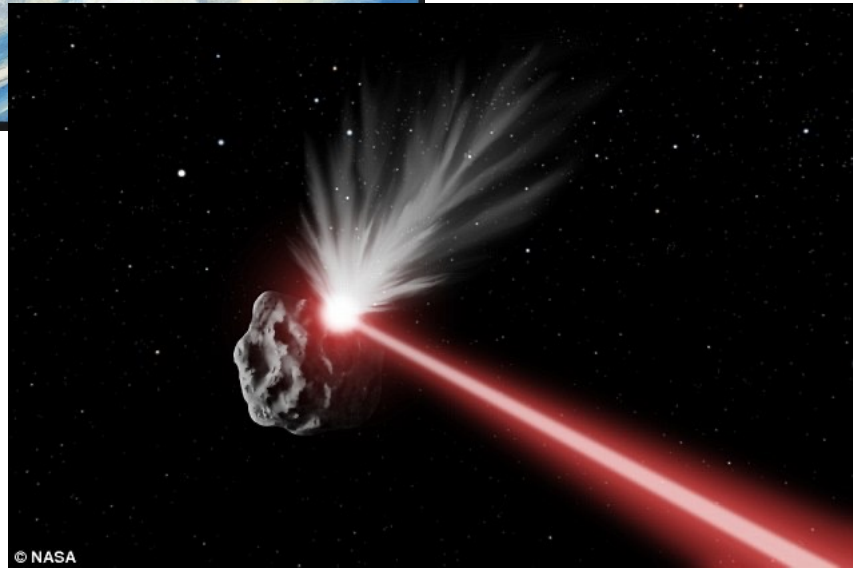
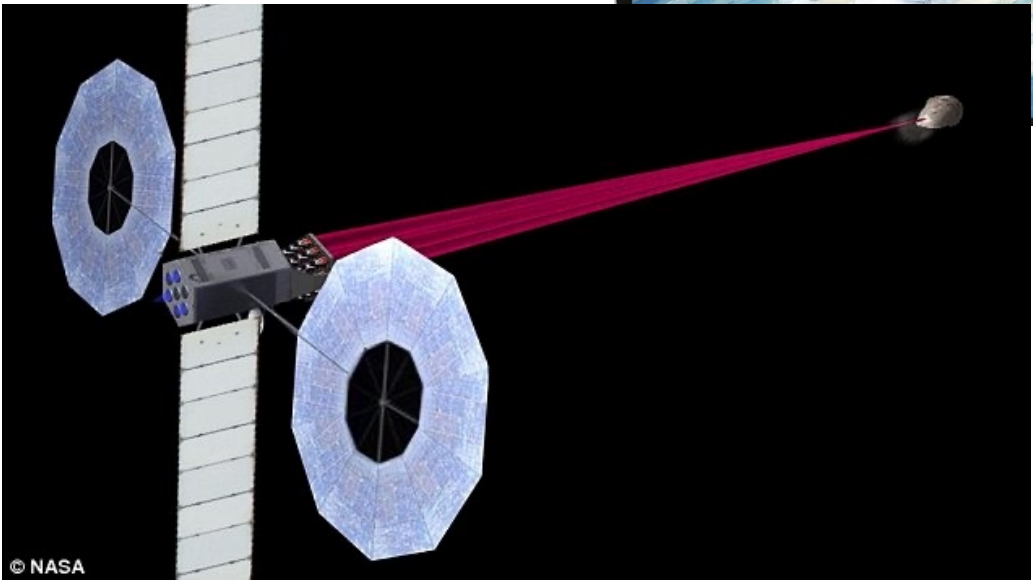


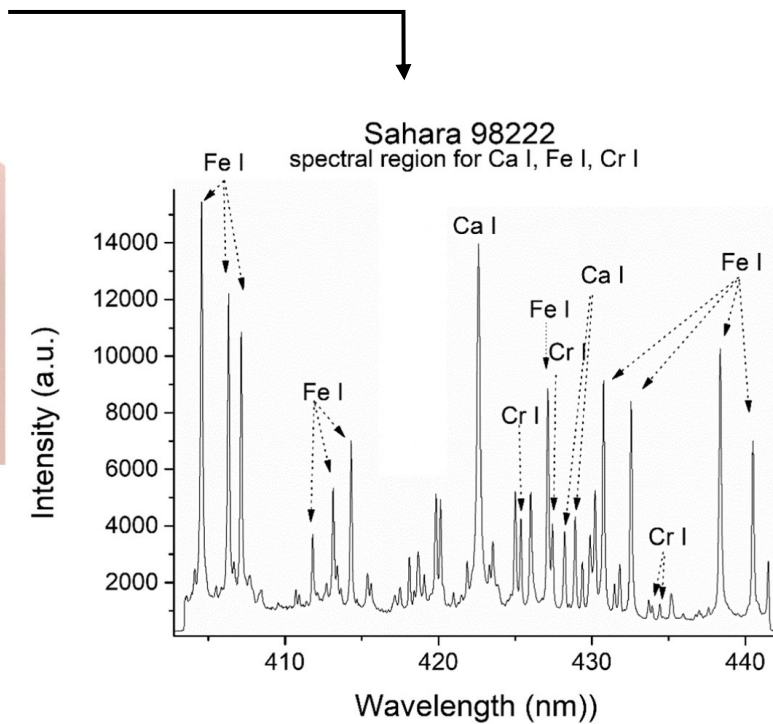
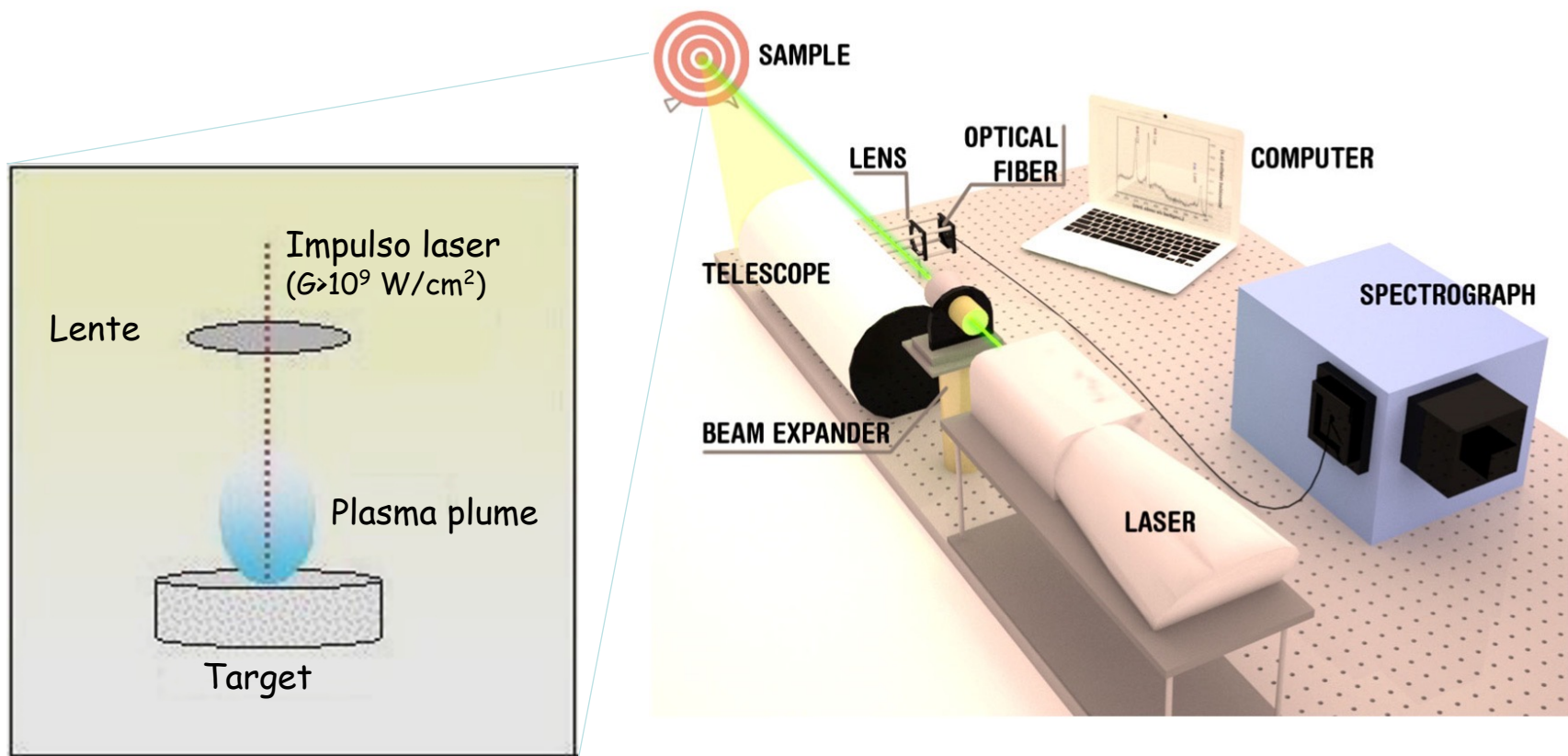
*Il contributo dell'analisi chimica con  
tecniche laser per l'esplorazione dello  
spazio e della terra*

Prof. Alessandro De Giacomo



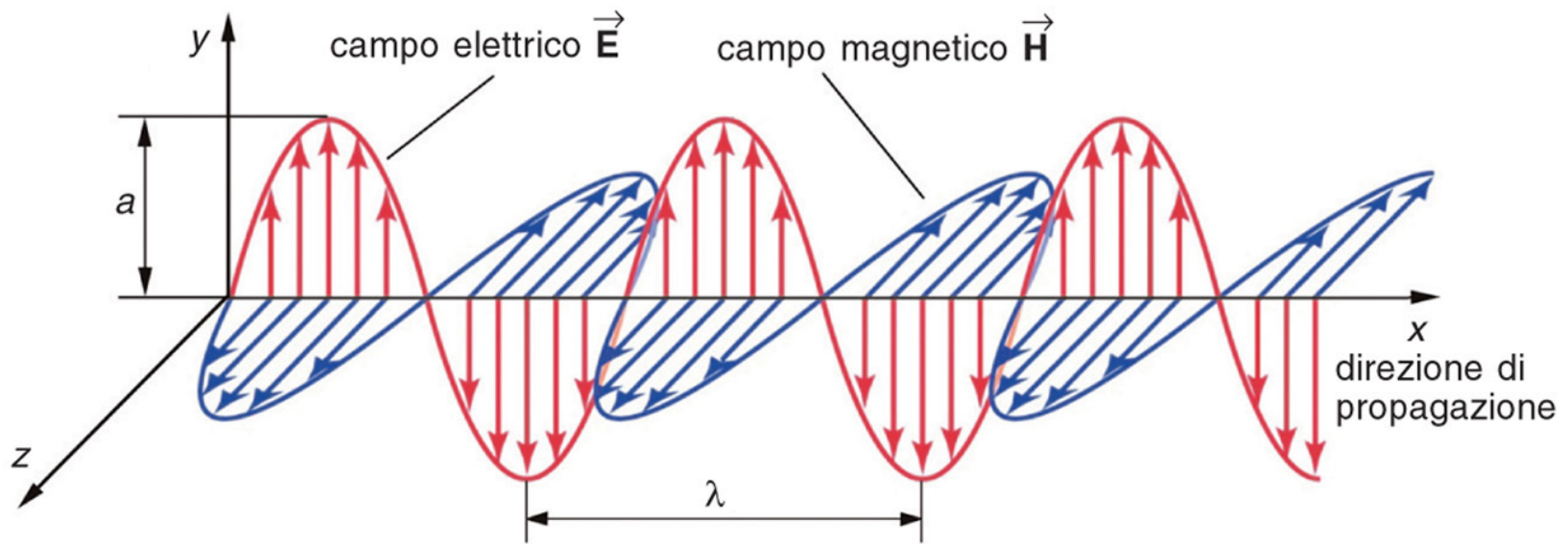
# LIBS

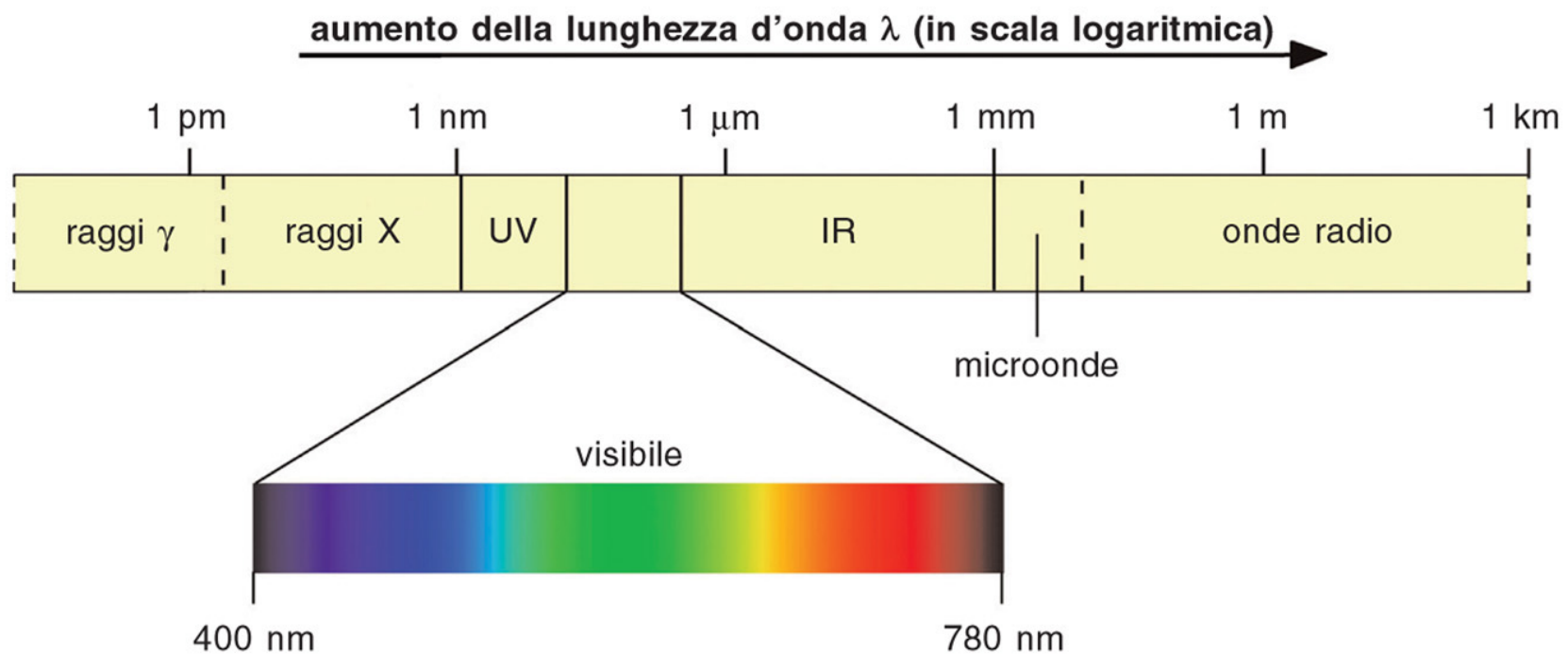
## Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy



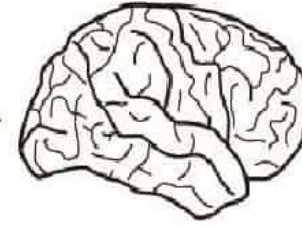
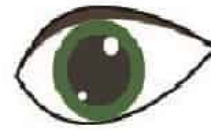
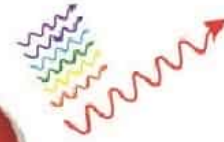
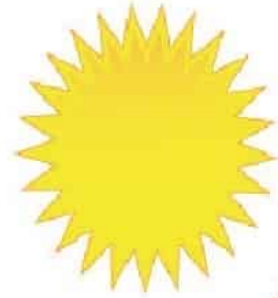
$T = 10000 \text{ K}$   
 $N = 10^{26} \text{ m}^{-3}$

*Dell'Aglio M., López-Claros M., Laserna J.J., Longo S., De Giacomo A., Stand-off laser induced breakdown spectroscopy on meteorites: calibration-free approach (2018) Spectrochimica Acta - Part B Atomic Spectroscopy, 147, pp. 87 - 92*







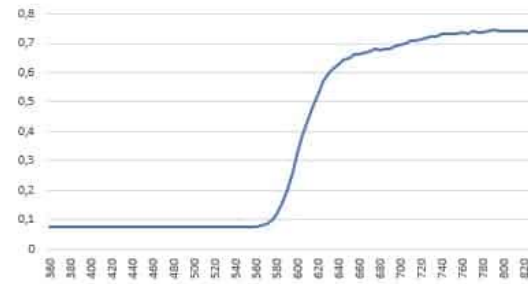


**ROSSO**

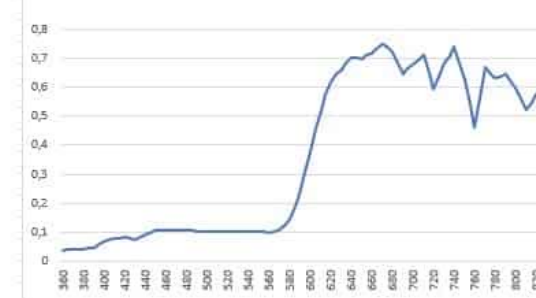
Spettro sorgente

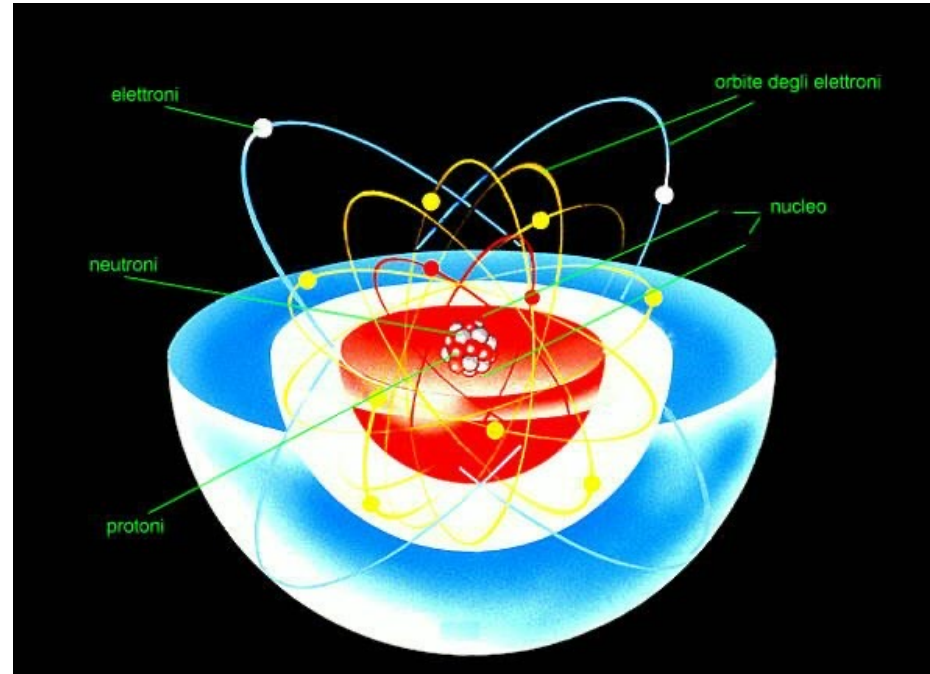


Riflettanza oggetto



Spettro luce riflessa

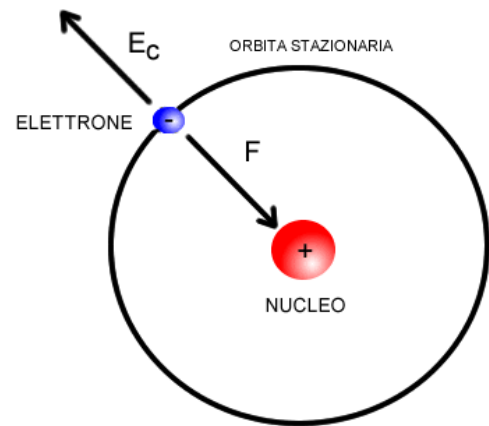




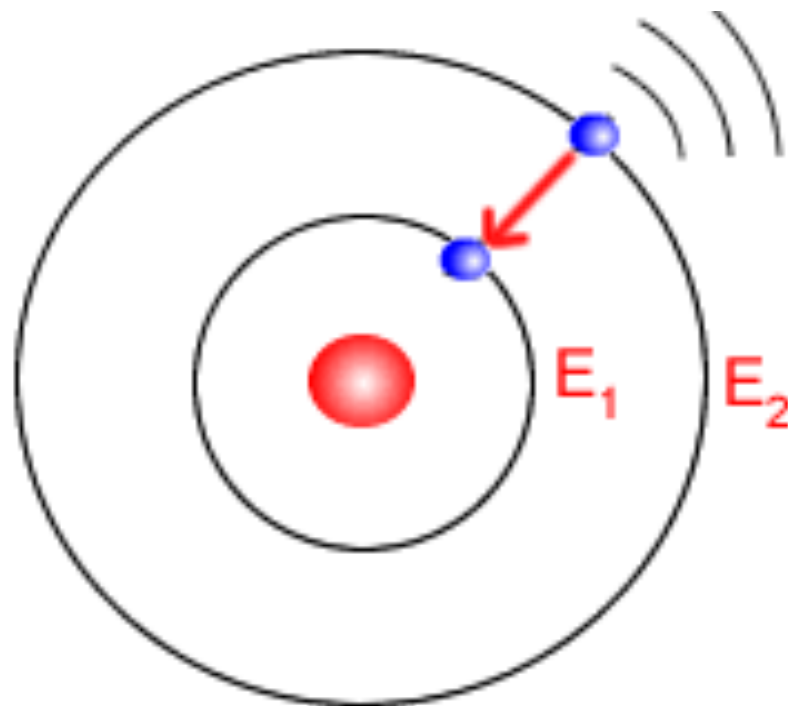
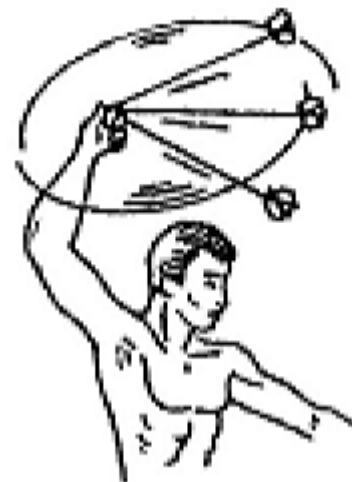
Massa del protone =  $1,67262171 \times 10^{-27}$  kg

Massa del neutrone =  $1,67492729 \times 10^{-27}$  kg

Massa dell'elettrone =  $9.1093826 \times 10^{-31}$  kg



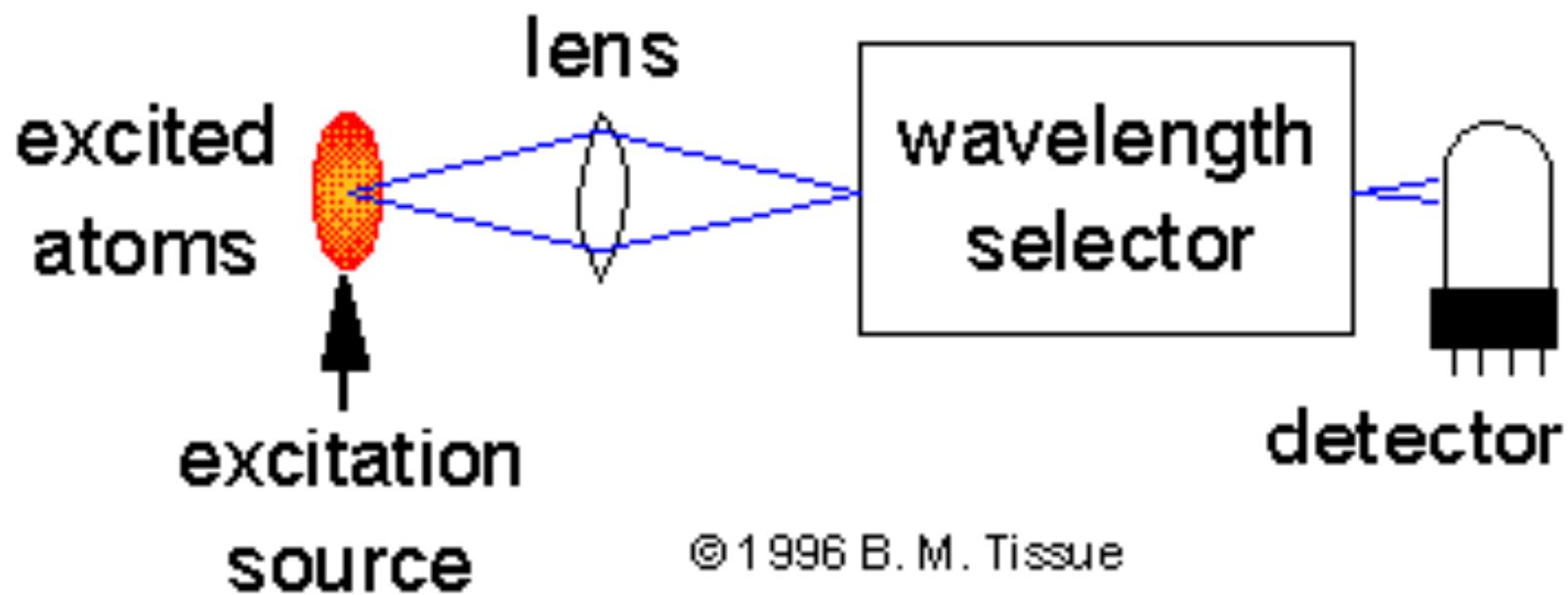
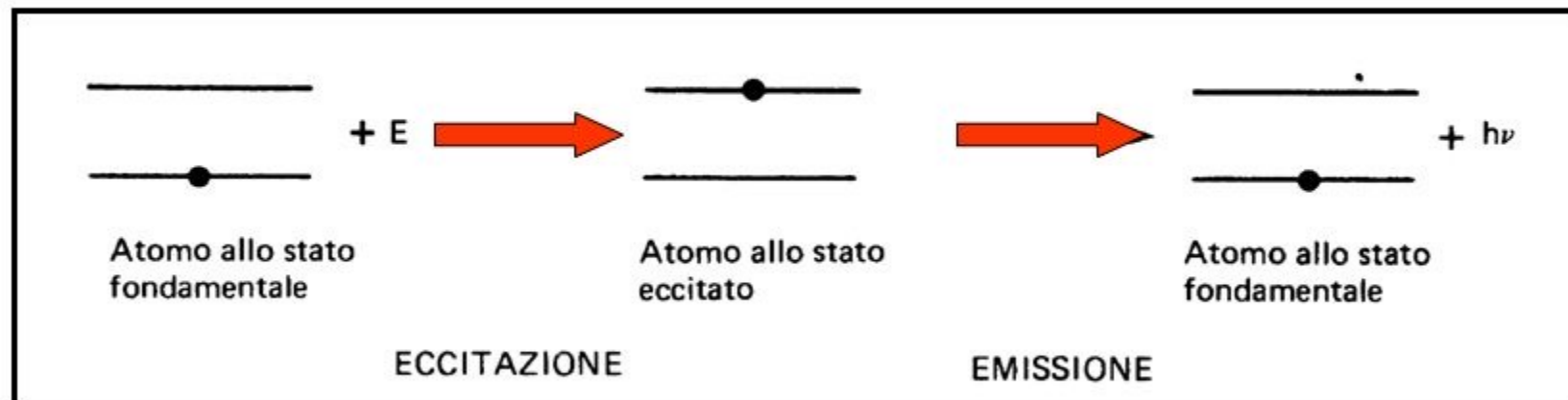
WWW.ANDREAMININI.ORG

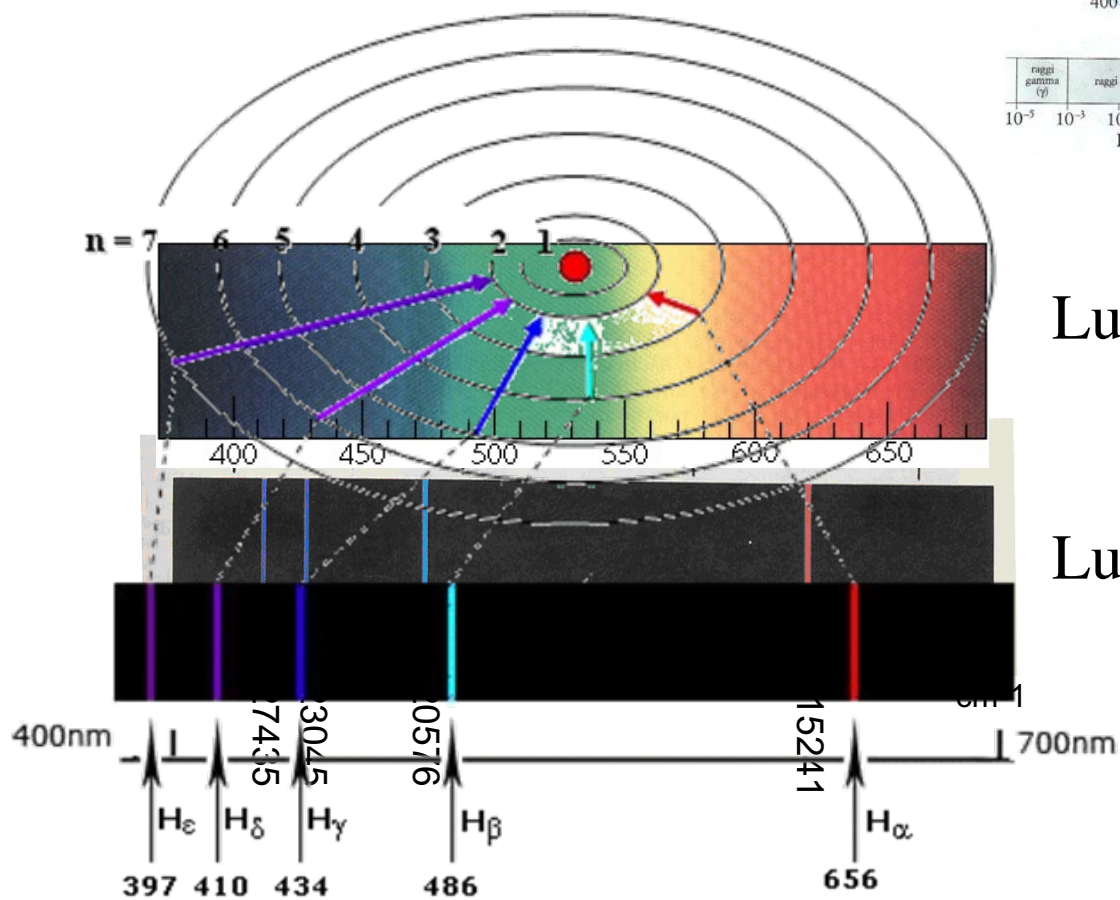
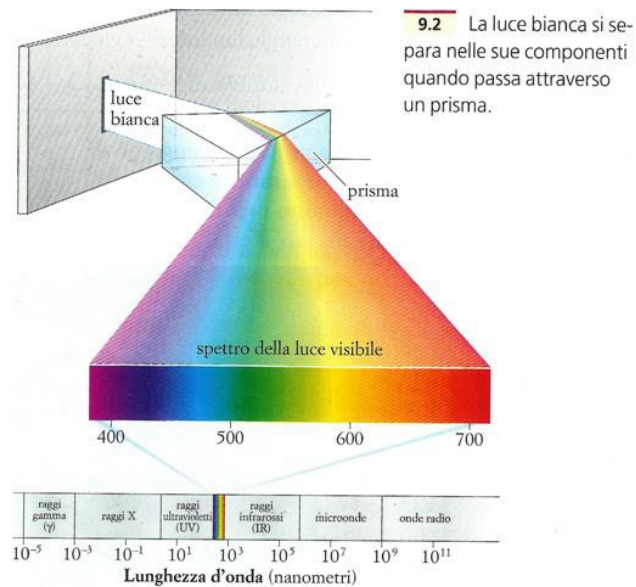
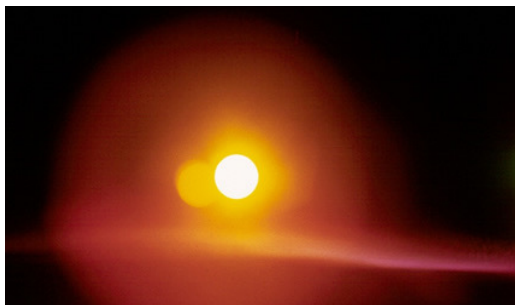


$$E_2 - E_1 = h\nu$$



# Spettroscopia di emissione atomica





Luce bianca

Luce emessa dall' H

# Problematiche dell'analisi elementare in ambienti ostili

1) Calibrazione strumentale

2) Matrix match standards

3) Curve di calibrazione

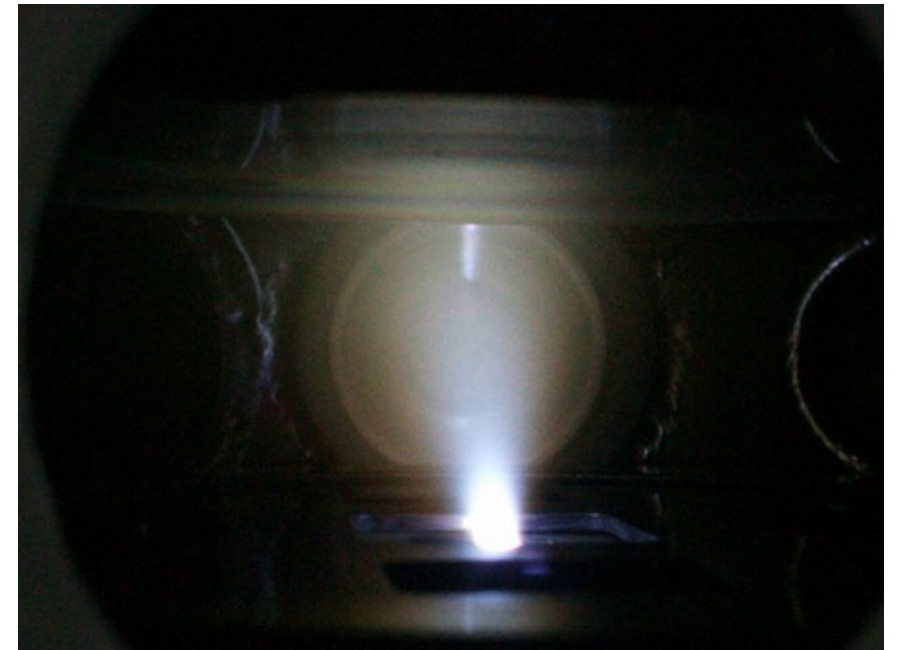
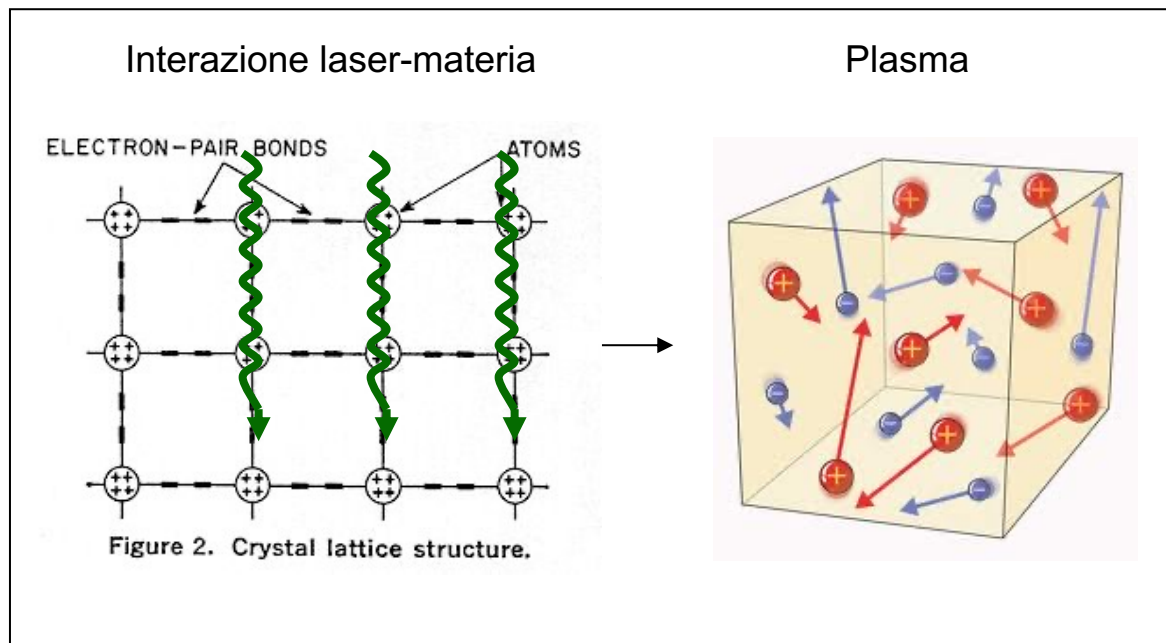
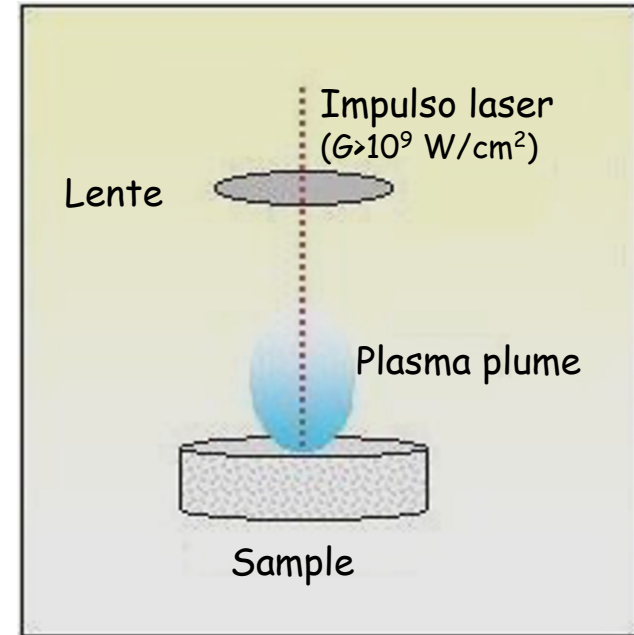
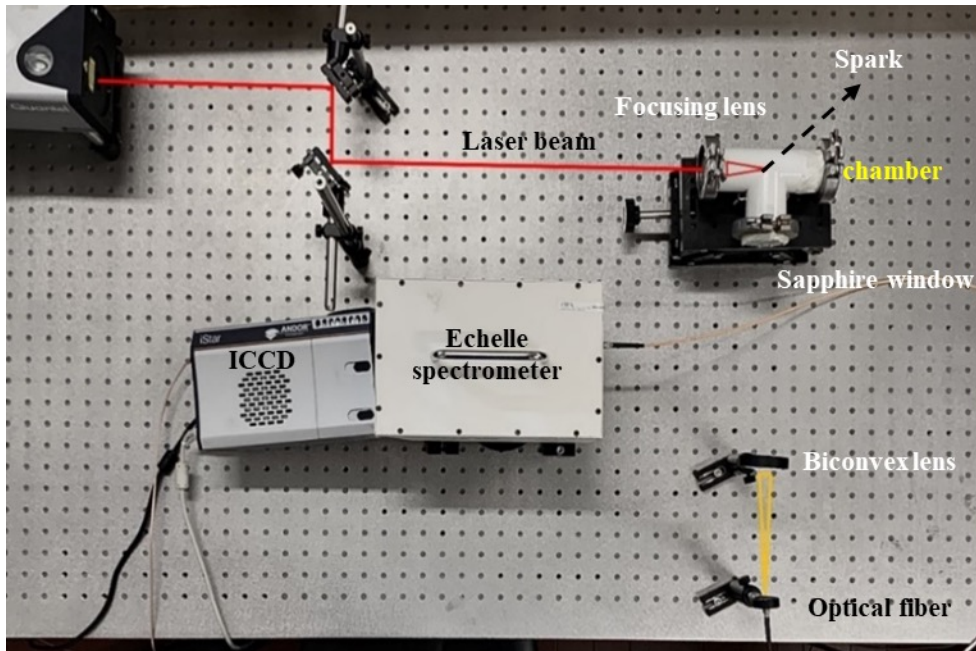


Stabilità e riproducibilità condizioni sperimentali  
e cammino ottico

Standard con matrici simili al campione

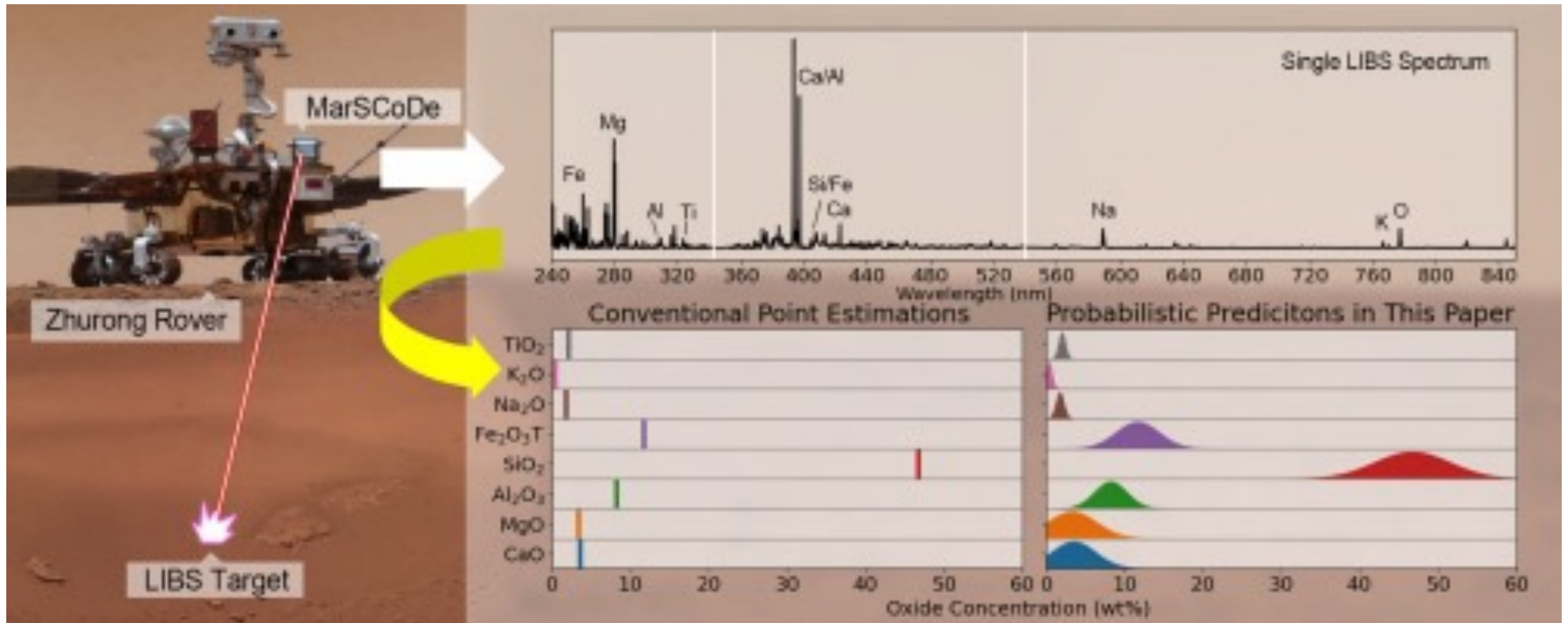
Quantità di campione nota e riproducibile

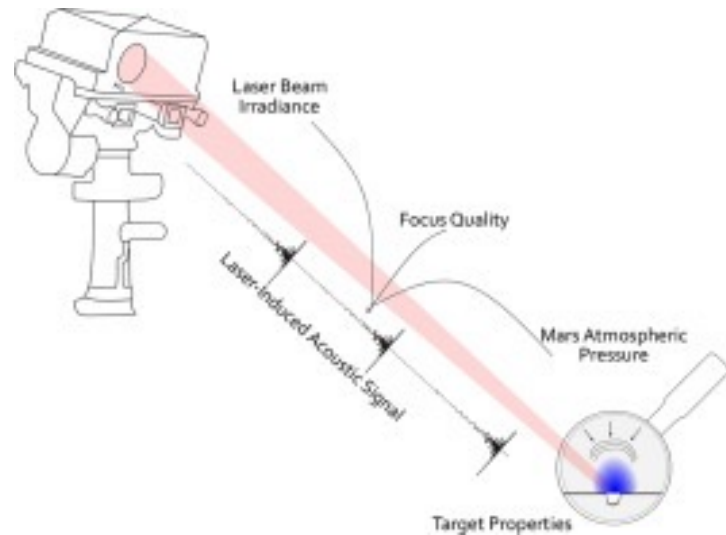
**IMPOSSIBILE**



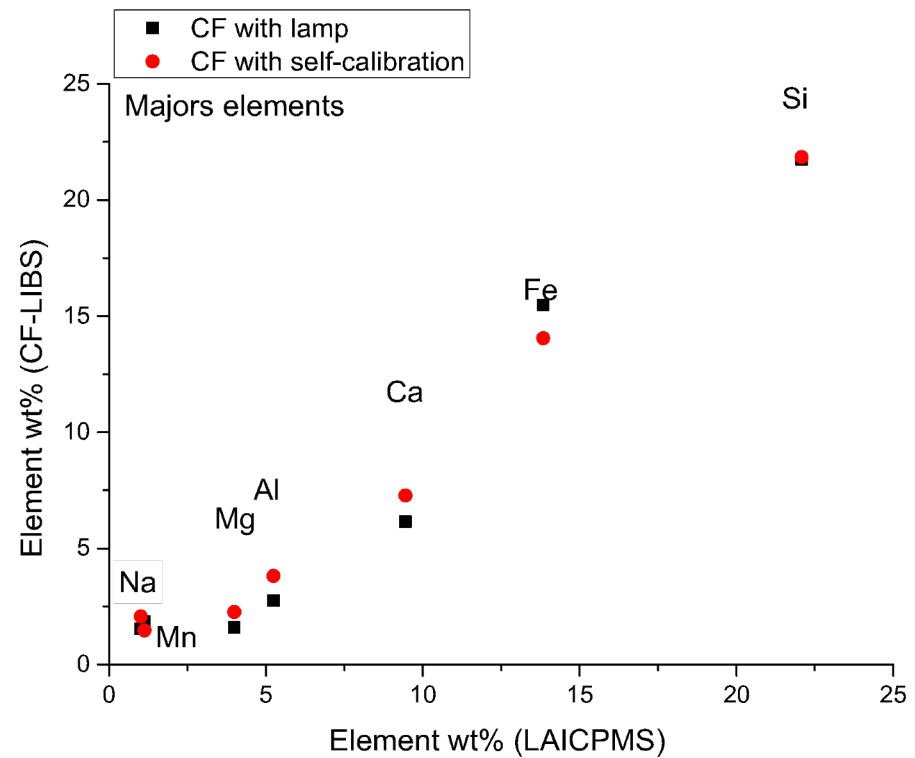
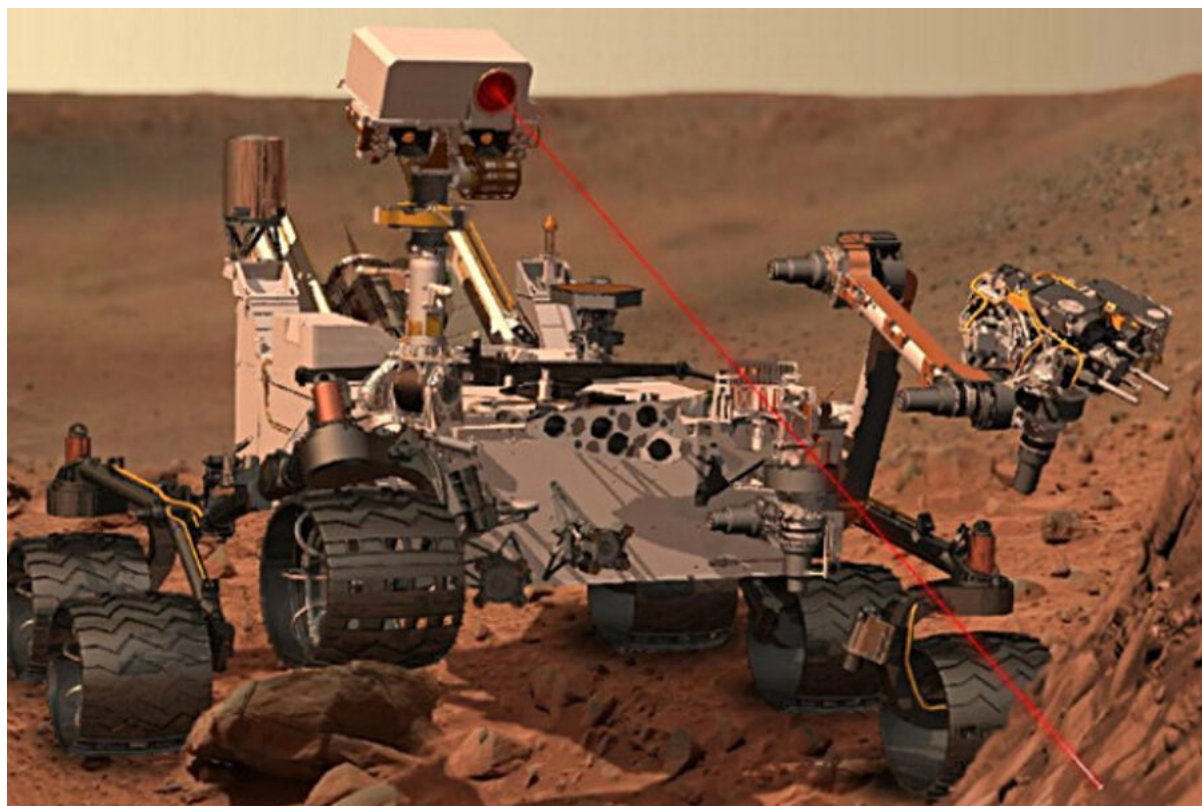
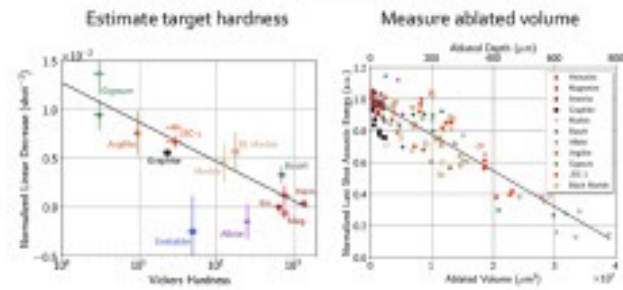


# Esplorazione di Marte



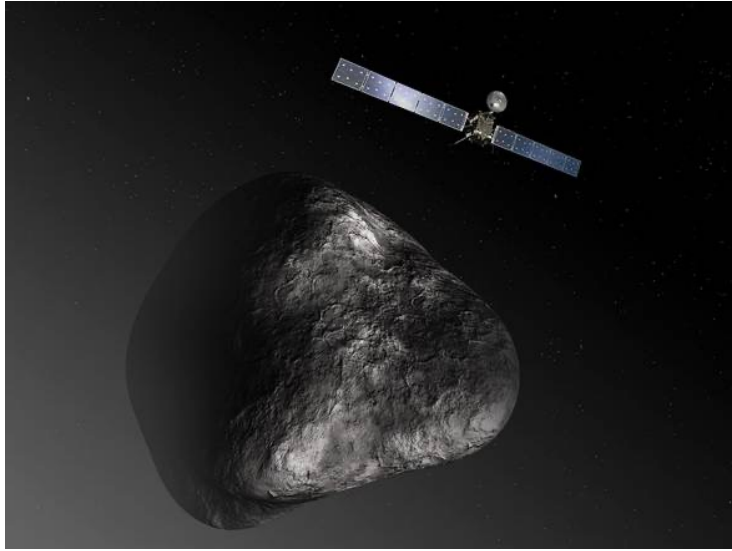


### Recording Laser-Induced Sparks on Mars to...





# LIBS and Space Exploration

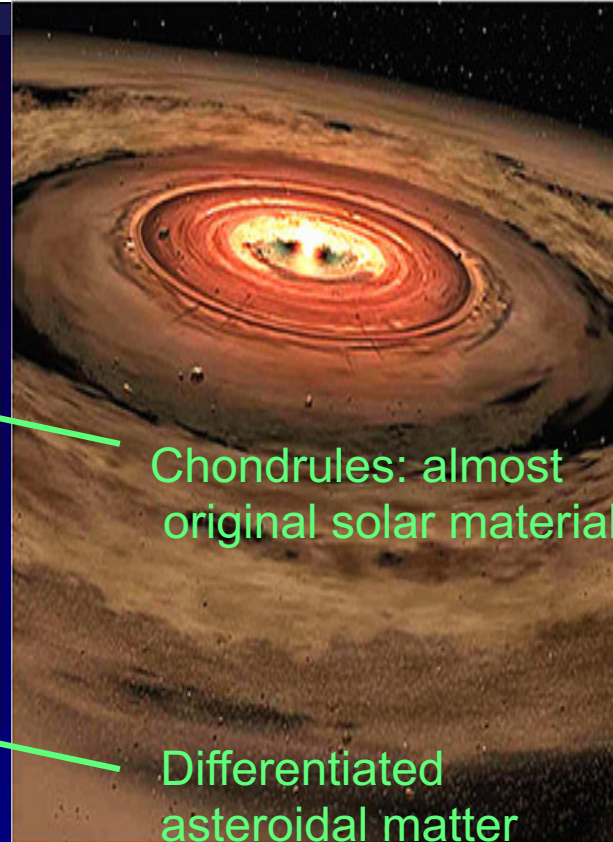
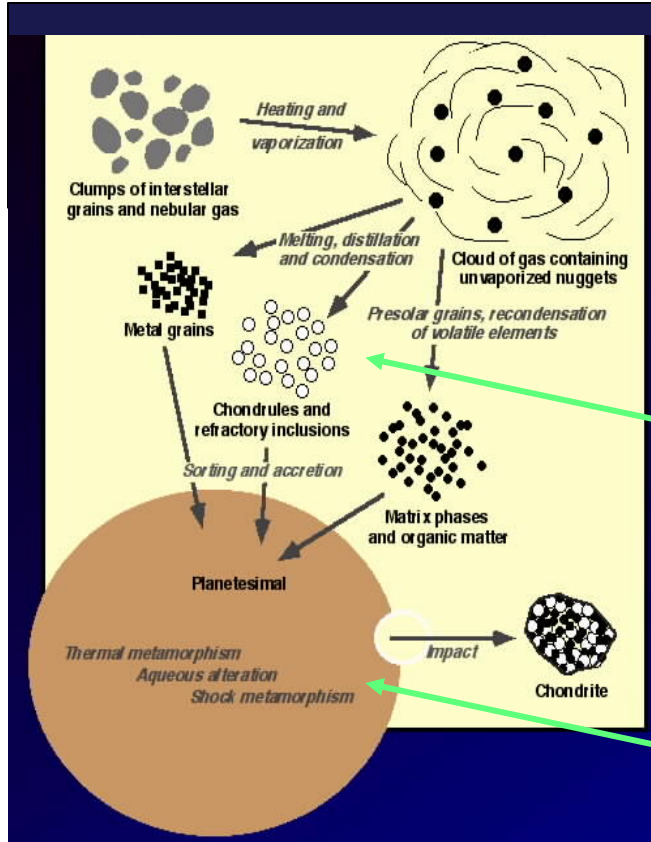


Asteroids, comets and meteorites

*PON "Apulia Space" (PON03PE\_00067\_6)*

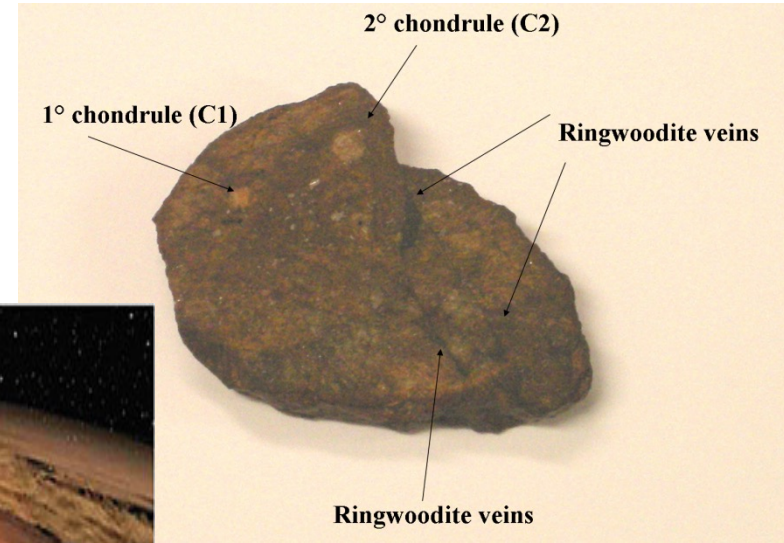
# LIBS on meteorites as a probe of the early solar system

## First test case: chemical composition of chondrites and chondrules



Chondrules: almost original solar material

Differentiated asteroidal matter



## 2.6. Iron alloys analysis: iron meteorites

Sikhote Alin



Toluca



Campo del cielo



	CF (50 ns)			Literature			CF (5000 ns)		
	Fe	Ni	Co	Fe	Ni	Co	Fe	Ni	Co
Sikote Alin	93.0	6.3	0.8	93.5	6.0	0.48	94.0	5.7	0.6
Toluca	92.3	6.9	0.8	91.5	8.2	0.45	92.0	7.1	0.35
Campo del Cielo	93.1	6.2	0.5	92.6	6.9	0.50	91.0	8.0	0.7



## Chemical elemental analysis

wt %	<i>Dhofar 019</i>		<i>Dhofar 461</i>		<i>Sahara 98222</i>	
	LIBS	Literature <sup>2</sup>	LIBS	Literature <sup>3</sup>	LIBS	Literature <sup>4</sup>
<b>Al</b>	1.4 ± 0.2	3.40	14 ± 1	15.50	0.88 ± 0.09	1.22
<b>Ti</b>	0.45 ± 0.06	0.37	0.25 ± 0.04	0.13	0.060 ± 0.009	0.063
<b>Mg</b>	9.5 ± 0.9	8.80	1.5 ± 0.2	2.40	13 ± 1	14.9
<b>Mn</b>	0.35 ± 0.04	0.38	0.050 ± 0.005	0.05	0.26 ± 0.03	0.257
<b>Cr</b>	0.6 ± 0.1	0.40	-	-	0.95 ± 0.09	0.388
<b>Ca</b>	3.6 ± 0.6	5.20	12 ± 1	11.90	1.0 ± 0.1	1.31
<b>Fe</b>	17 ± 2	14.70	4.9 ± 0.5	3.17	21 ± 2	21.5
<b>Si</b>	24 ± 2	22.62	22 ± 2	21.00	20 ± 2	18.5
<b>Ni</b>	-	-	-	-	0.22 ± 0.02	1.2
<b>Co</b>	-	-	-	-	0.014 ± 0.002	
<b>O<sub>calc</sub></b>	42 ± 6	44.20	44 ± 5	45.00	39 ± 4	37.7

<sup>2</sup>Taylor et al., 2002

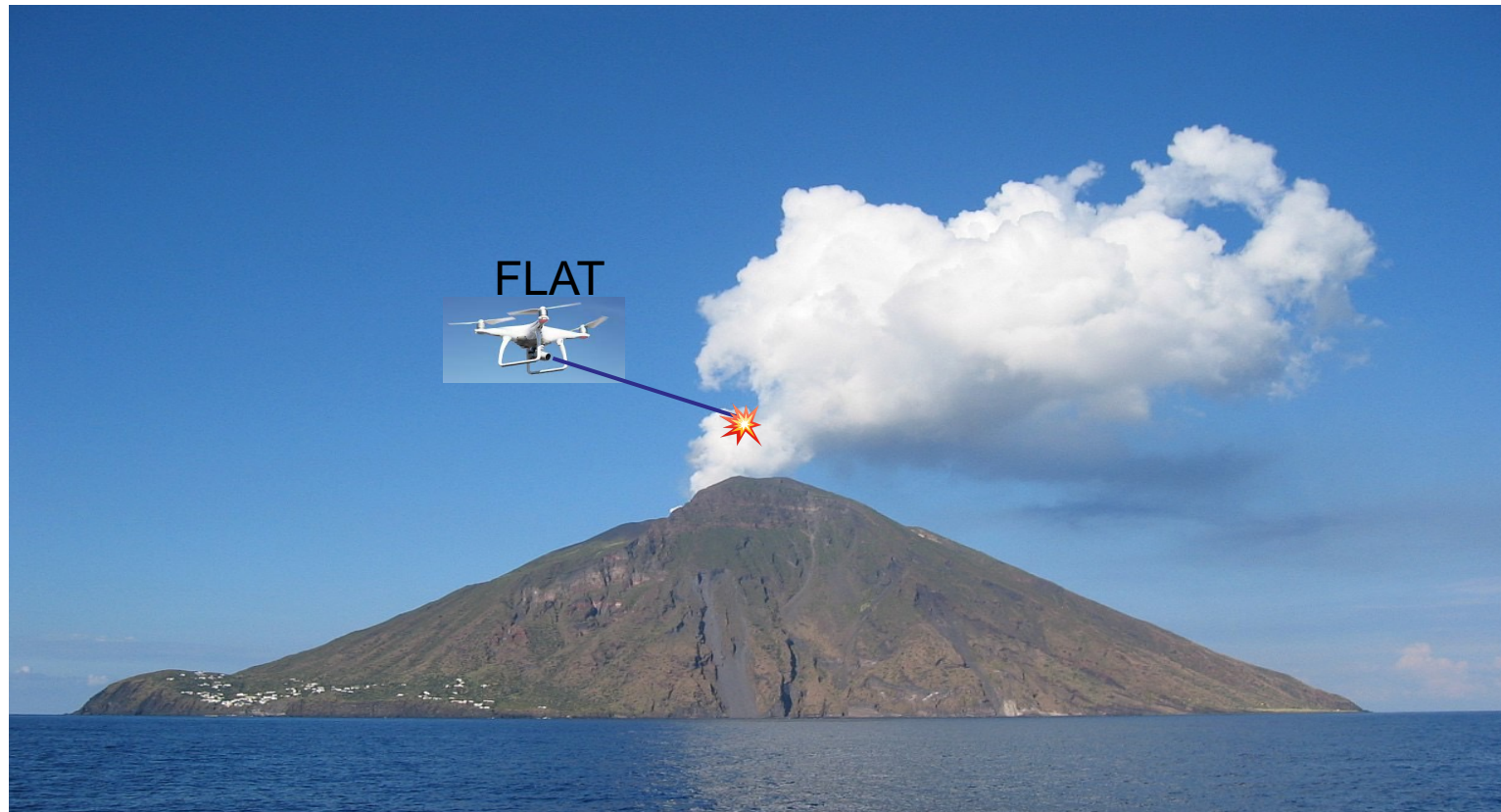
<sup>3</sup>Wasson et al., 1988

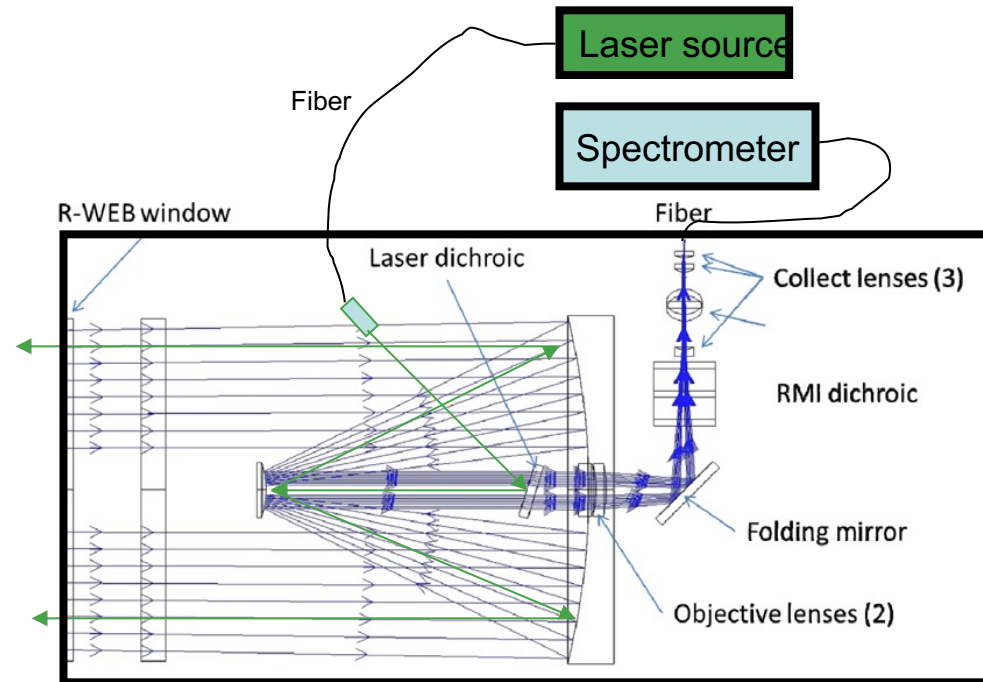
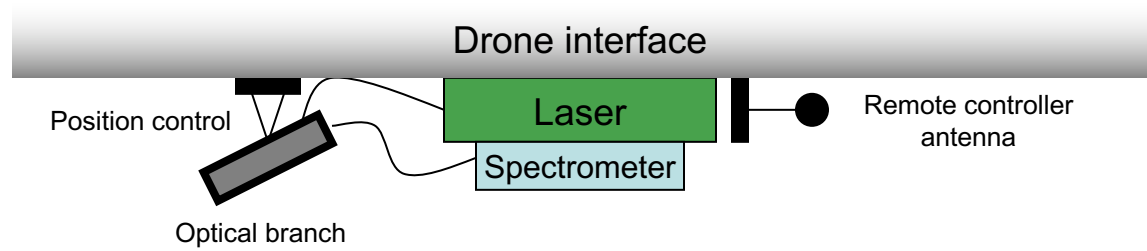
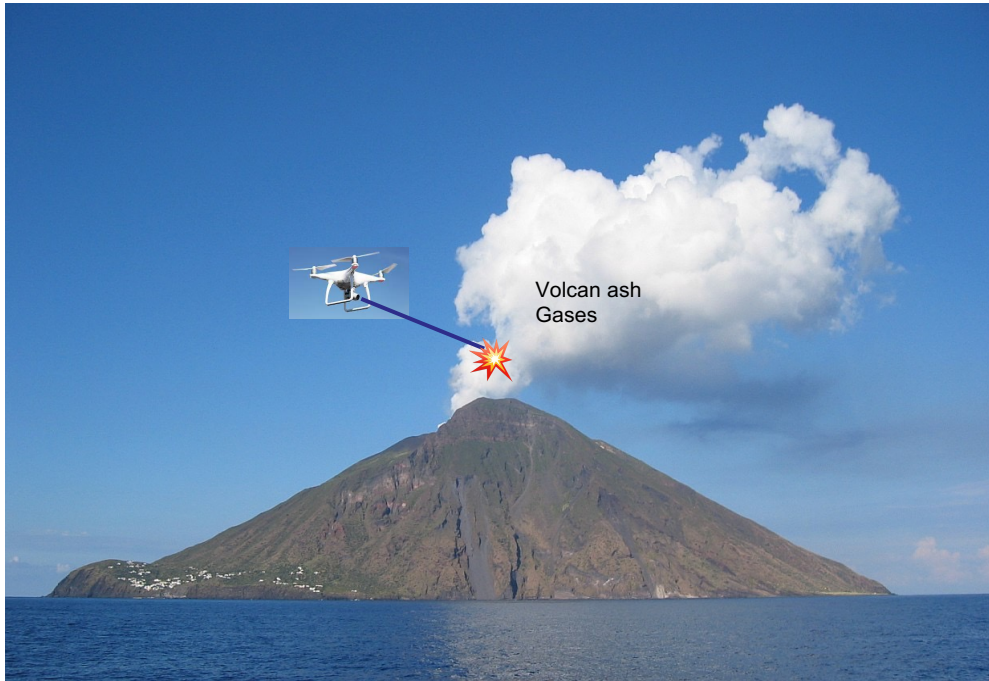
wt %	<i>Sikhote Alin</i>		<i>Campo del Cielo</i>		<i>Toluca</i>	
	LIBS	Literature <sup>2</sup>	LIBS	Literature <sup>3</sup>	LIBS	Literature <sup>3</sup>
<b>Fe</b>	94 ± 13	93.49	91 ± 14	92.61	92 ± 13	91.49
<b>Ni</b>	5.7 ± 0.6	6.03	8 ± 1	6.94	7.1 ± 0.8	8.02
<b>Co</b>	0.6 ± 0.1	0.48	0.7 ± 0.1	0.45	0.34 ± 0.07	0.49

<sup>2</sup>Wasson et al., 2007

<sup>3</sup>Wasson et al., 2002

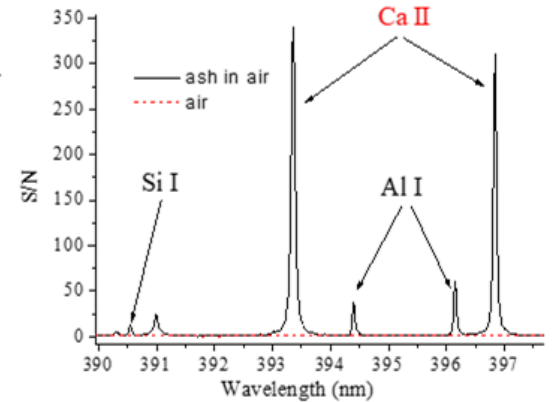
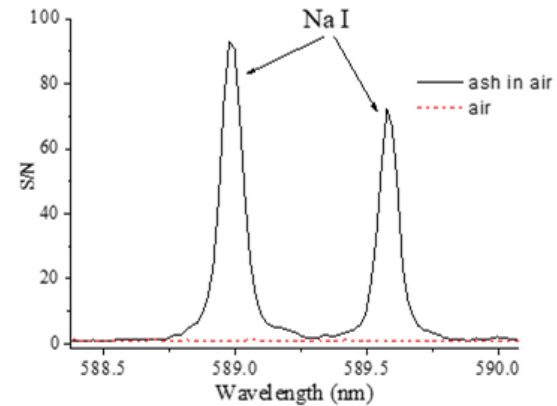
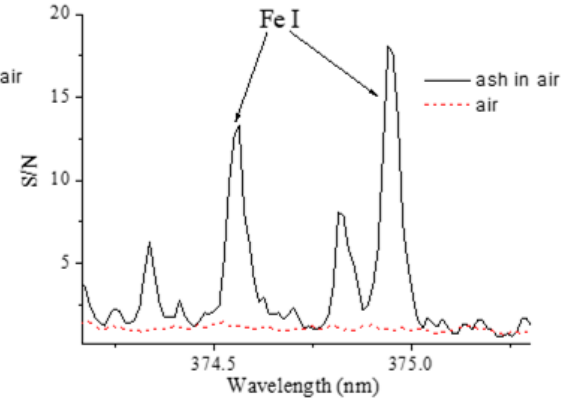
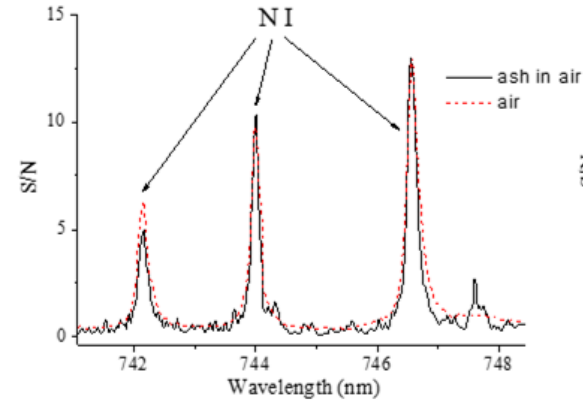
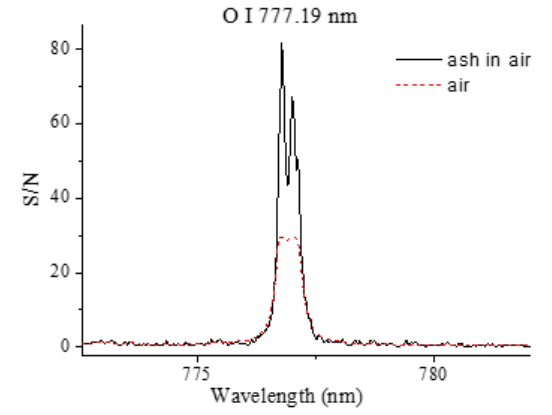
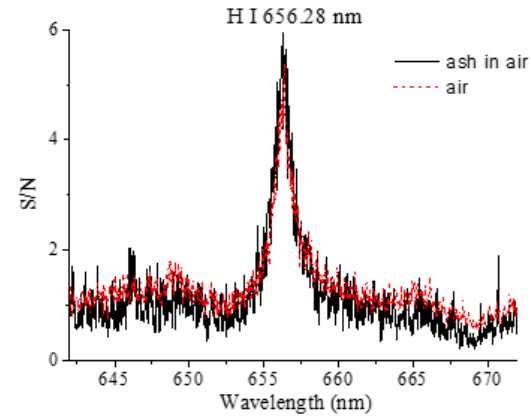
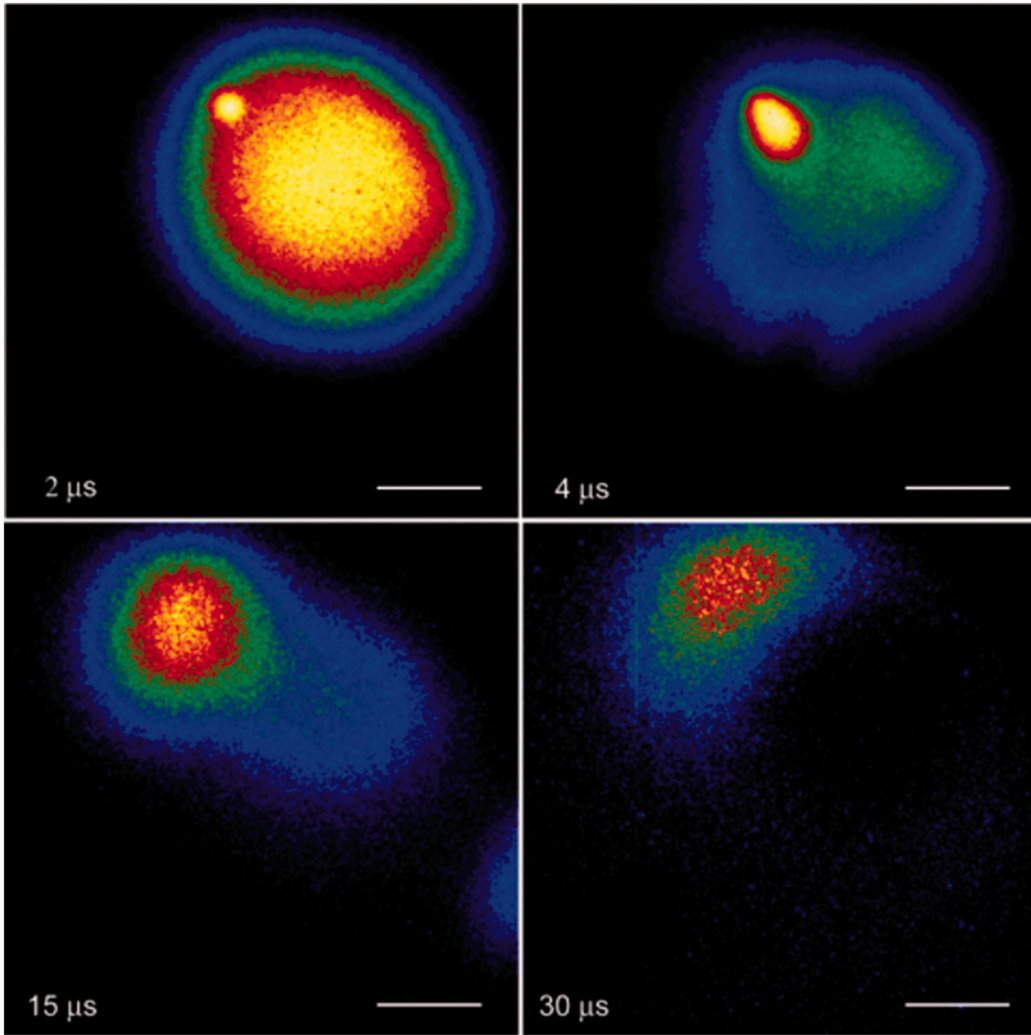
# Monitoraggio Plume vulcanici





Optical branch



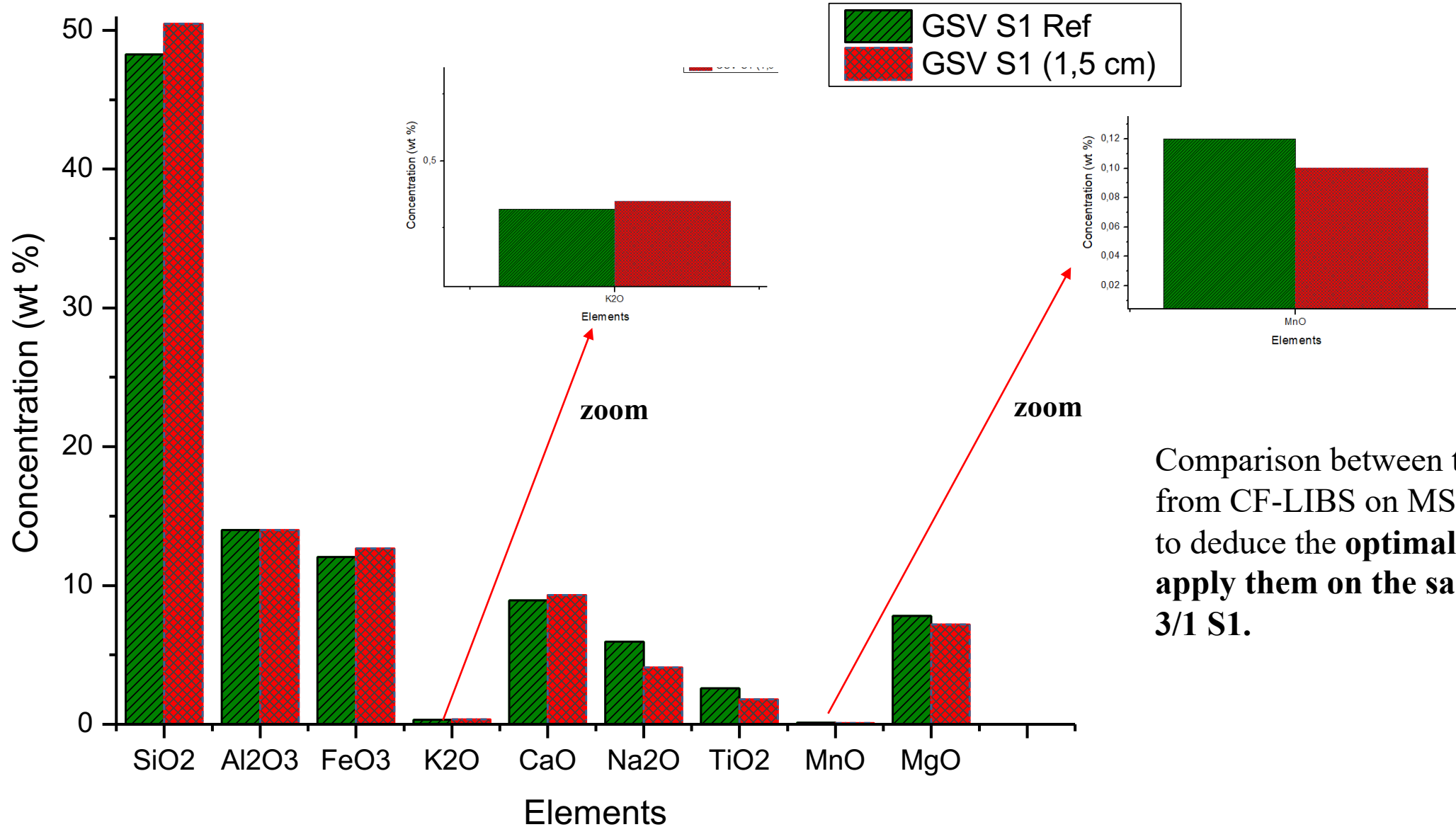


Hohreiter V., Hahn D.W. "Plasma-Particle Interactions in a Laser-Induced Plasma: Implications for Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy". *Anal. Chem* 2006; 78(5): 1509–1514

# Volcanic ash analysis

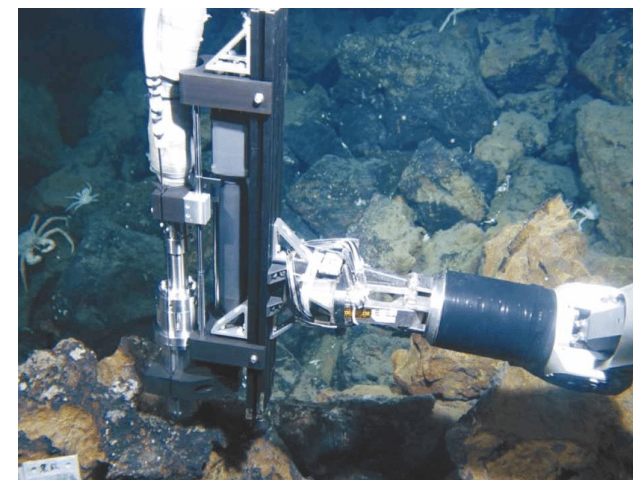
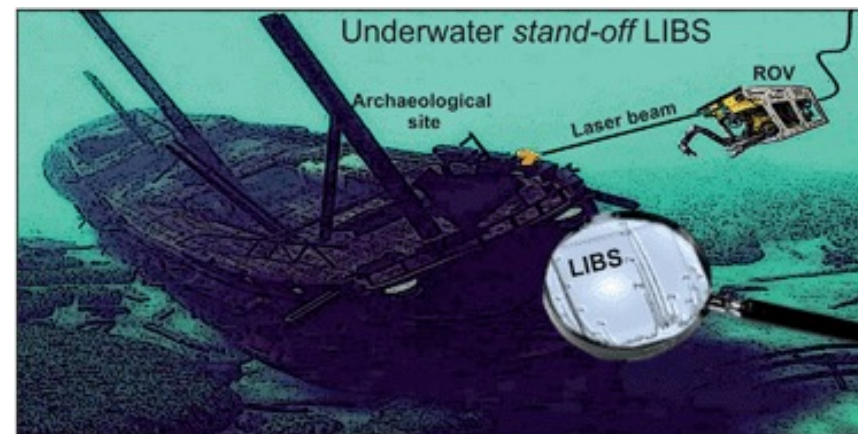
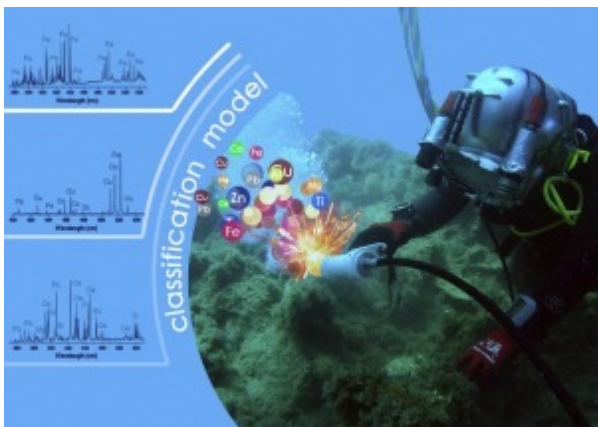
## Calibration-Free Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy : GSV 3/1 S1

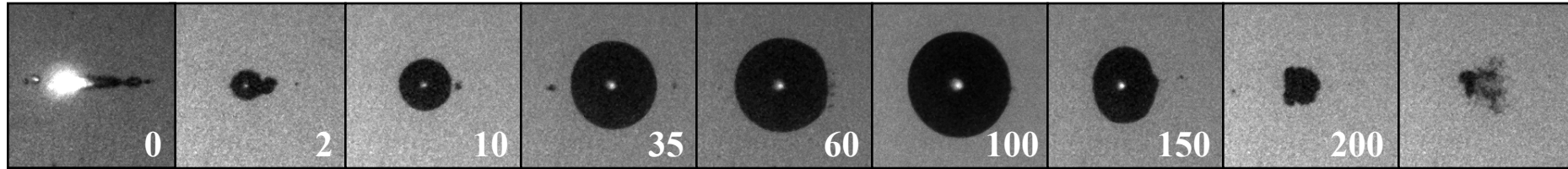
Distance between the laser pulse and the sample 1,5 cm and laser energy 150 mJ



Comparison between the results obtained from CF-LIBS on MS 151/6 ash allowed to deduce the **optimal conditions and apply them on the same size ash GSV 3/1 S1.**

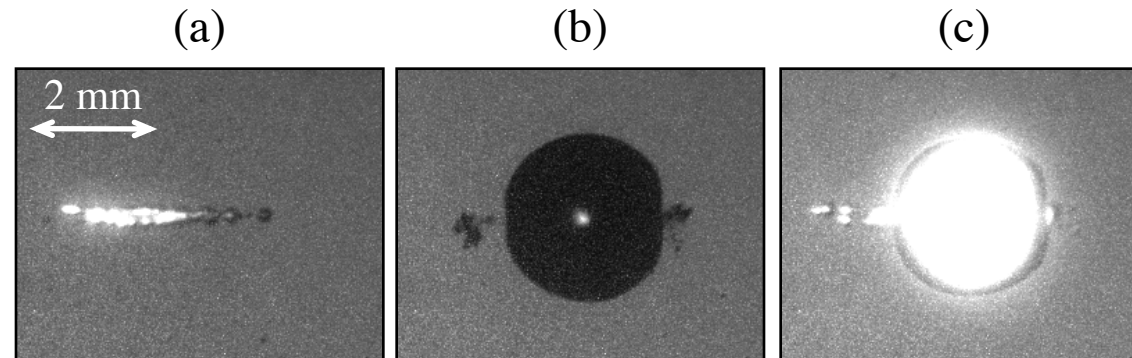
# Esplorazione del mare





### Laser-Induced Plasma/Bubble Evolution

Evolution of the laser-induced bubble formed in bulk aqueous solution ( $P = 1$  bar) using a single laser pulse ( $E1 = 7$  mJ/pulse) incident from the left of the images. For all images,  $t_d = 800$  ns,  $t_b = 1$   $\mu$ s, and  $P = 1$  bar. The delay following the laser-pulse,  $\Delta t$ , was varied and is indicated in the bottom right-hand corner of each image. The bubble had a maximum radius of approximately 2.5 mm ( $\Delta t = 100$   $\mu$ s). Each shadowgram corresponds to 4 x 4 mm region around the focal volume. The bright spot in the middle of the bubble ( $2 \leq \Delta t \leq 150$   $\mu$ s) is transmitted light from the background illumination source (not plasma emission).



Shadowgraph images of (a) SP-LIBS plasma, using  $E2$  only; (b) laser-induced bubble, using  $E1$  only,  $\Delta t = 60$   $\mu$ s; and (c) DP-LIBS plasma, using  $E1$  and  $E2$ ,  $\Delta t = 60$   $\mu$ s.  $E1 = 7$  mJ/pulse and  $E2 = 30$  mJ/pulse. For all images,  $t_d = 800$  ns,  $t_b = 1$   $\mu$ s, and  $P = 1$  bar. The laser pulse was incident from the left of the images. Each shadowgram corresponds to 4 x 5 mm region around the focal volume. The bright spot in the middle of the bubble in (b) is transmitted light from the background illumination source (not plasma emission).

<https://youtu.be/fEZ5dEi4oPo>